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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1854.

NO. 398.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

LEONARD WRAY.
A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY.

By the author of "The Chronicles of the Castle," "The Emrys," "The Yule Log," "Phyllis of Latimer," &c.

CHAPTER XIV.

Lisette and Paul.

You must go up a great many flights of

stairs before you reach the modest chamber in

which Lisette the embroiderer sits, plying her

needle. Like King David, she is

also an angel. The house where she

resides is situated in the Rue Blanche; it is

at the end, and close to the barrier. It is

the open country, on higher ground,

and the air there is purer than in the heart of

the busy city. It is of very unpretending

ap-
pearance, and the atmosphere is by no

means of the pleasant. The poor girl is

a bairn, and works on a shelf

fixed, or rather suspended, by some mysterious

arrangement of staples and cords, in a cove

of their small ledge, near the door. Their

sleeping apartment is a curv'd contrivance

of wood, having a door, and a window, and

the door is formed by another

combination of shelves, and is formed by the

end of the ledge, upon which a stool

is placed, and perched on her finger. She then

allowed him to caress her lips with his bill, and

gave him a small piece of sponge-cake, with

which he immediately flew away, back to his

own nest. "Sacred bird!" said the starling.

"Come, come, monster!" said Lisette, holding

her wings to the bird; "come and make

friends, and then leave us alone."

"Lisette, I am going; good bye."

"Good bye, Paul!" she responded, smiling

as he withdrew; "good bye."

"To-morrow! Till to-morrow! till to-morrow!"

exclaimed the starling, and flew from his cage to perch

on Lisette's shoulder.

the stem of Jesse, and a branch shall grow out of his roots."

The young girl has learnt to understand the

meaning of the mysterious passage, and has

dwelt upon the import it implies.

"It is time for you to come and see me, Paul,"

said she to the young man, presently—so

unexpectedly, too?

"One cannot be too kind to you, Lisette," he

observes, gazing tenderly at her. "I am sim-

plyed here, and I thought I would just

come to ask news of you."

"To-morrow, to-morrow!" interjected the

starling, looking across at his mistress.

"Ah! at! about!" exclaimed the young

girl. "I have been sulky all the morning,"

she continued, looking Paul. "Your arri-

val has put him on his master's behaviour. He

is as jealous as Othello."

"Sacred bird!" said the starling.

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her wings to the bird; "come and make

friends, and then leave us alone."

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exclaimed the starling, and flew from his cage to perch

on Lisette's shoulder.

For the National Era.

TOIL.

BY BLANCHE BERNARD.

What is toil? A mine of wealth,

Filled with vast and varied treasure.

What is toil? A found of health,

Pure and clear, inspiring pleasure.

What is toil? The poor man's friend,

Bringing food for his to-morrow.

What is toil? To send to school,

And to learn, and to grow.

What is toil? A flower to earth,

Bringing health, and wealth, and power.

What is toil? A gem of worth,

Making bright the dark's hue.

What is toil? A flower that yields

Fragrant odors, giving gladness.

What is toil? Beheld the fields,

Night and day, dispensing sadness.

What is toil? A hand to earth,

Bringing health, and wealth, and power.

What is toil? A hand to send,

And to learn, and to grow.

What is toil? The student's light,

Crowning him with fame and glory.

What is toil? A ship in sight,

Laden—fle—fated story.

What is toil? Man's trusty guide,

His master's path of duty.

What is toil? The poet's bittle,

Wreathed with flowers, and bright with beauty.

Philadelphia, Pa.

For the National Era.

HOLLYWOOD.

BY ALICE CAREY.

CHAPTER III.—Concluded.

Martha had a task for visiting, ac-

cepted at once the invitation. Then she had

to go to the lady's, and to the old

lady's, and to the young man's, and to the

old man's, and to the young girl's, and to the

old woman's, and to the young boy's, and to

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ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Syracuse Evening Transcript of the 7th of August says:

"The Anti-Nebraska mass meeting yesterday was largely attended, and the proceedings spirited and decided. The only question about which there was any difference of opinion was that of recommending the Saratoga Convention to take measures for organizing the Republican party and the Anti-Nebraska Union. This brought up the hostility of several Whigs who spoke against it with warmth, and betrayed some of the old party leanings. The resolution was, however, a favorite with the meeting, and passed by a very decided majority. The Convention will be fully represented from the county towns, and will be organized an unusual amount of ability and strong masculine, good sense. Indeed, we do not remember ever to have seen a county meeting made up of a class of men so generally superior in position and intellectual force. As far as we could judge by our own observation, or could learn from the reports of others, the division between the two old parties, having also a large sprinkling of the Free Soil or Abolition element. The sentiment of the meeting was boldly for any measure calculated to check and roll back the forces of Slavery. The speakers with few exceptions, declared their willingness to disown the old party, its pro-slavery operations, and go henceforth only for such men as would strongly stem the tide of Slavery, and rid us of the race of doughfaces. If the tone of this meeting is any criterion of the sentiment at large in the State, Slavery has very little to expect hereafter from the great State of New York. General Amos P. Granger, Whig, was Chairman, and George F. Smith, Free Soil, and P. H. Agan, Democrat, Secretary."

Among the resolutions were the following:

"That the repeal of the so-called Missouri Compromise by the present Congress, pronounced throughout by the whole power and influence of the General Administration, constitutes an outrage upon the rights and interests of the people of the West, without a parallel in the history of the Republic; and that the only remedy for the wrongs of the West is to be obtained by the disengagement of its sons and daughters from the old party, and their adhesion to a new party, and to the admission of the Government."

"Resolved, That this meeting is in favor of the removal of the act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas; at least, so far as the act does open these or any other Territories to the admission of Slavery."

"That we will in favor of the repeal of the Free State Law."

"That we will in favor of the exclusion of Slaves from all Territories which may hereafter be organized by Congress."

"That we are opposed to and will resist by all suitable means the admission of any more Slave States into the Union."

"That we are in favor of abolishing Slaveholding."

"Resolved, That this meeting rejoices with the efforts made in different parts of the free States to promote the settlement of Kansas by the intelligent and enterprising sons of the North, through the instrumentalities of emigration societies; and that we are willing to co-operate in advancing the objects of these associations, in any way that we can be most useful."

"That we will vote for no candidates for State and National Legislatures who are not committed faithfully to carrying out the principles enunciated in the second resolution above mentioned."

"That the thanks of the friends of Freedom are due to those members of Congress who have spoken and voted against the violation of natural faith in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who, by their acts, have furnished proof that they may be depended upon during the battle which has just begun between the antagonists of Liberty and Slavery."

"That, as the most effectual means of attaining the ends proposed in the foregoing resolutions, we recommend to the Convention which is to meet at Saratoga on the 16th instant, the formation of a State Anti-Nebraska Union, and the appointment of a State Committee for the purpose of calling a State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers in November next."

THE LAND GRADUATION BILL.—The land grant bill, introduced by Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, which passed both Houses of Congress and was signed by the President, provides that all lands which have been in market for ten years or upwards shall be subject to entry at one dollar per acre; fifteen years and upwards, at one dollar per acre; twenty years and upwards, at fifty cents; twenty-five years and upwards, at twenty-five cents; and thirty years and upwards, at twelve and a half cents per acre. Upon every reduction the occupant and settler shall have the right of pre-emption at such price as the surveyor may fix, and, within thirty days, after receiving such price, may pay with any right which has heretofore accrued to actual settlers. Any person applying to enter any of the aforesaid lands is required to make affidavit that he or she enters the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of settling thereon, and that he or she has no intent to sell, or to let, or to lease, or to give away, or for any other purpose, and that, together with such entry, he or she has not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of this act, more than three hundred and twenty acres.

From the *Keens* (N. Y.) American News.

THE REPUBLICAN.—A new name is given to the king of the Republic, in a new matter of fact. Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Vermont, and the new party, and other States will follow in rapid succession, till in every free State in the Union a responsible party will be found, whose leading principle is peace and neutral hostility to Slavery and Slavery到处.

What is the duty of the Free Slaveholders in a new party?—"We believe they will give up their organization and coalesce with the new organization?" We believe they will, for the Republican party adopts their principles in full, as far as Slavery is concerned. The other planks in their platform are all sound, and can be laid aside for the present, if not needed in any planking. We believe the Free Slaveholders in a new party will give up their organization and coalesce with the new organization?

Mr. D. Campbell at Home.—Mr. Campbell, the well-known and much-respected Representative from the Hamilton and Dayton district of Ohio, reached his home on Wednesday evening. Upwards of a thousand of his constituents and neighbors met him at the depot, and escorted him to the court-house square, in the centre of the town, where he was welcomed with a hearty and unanimous ovation. Mr. Campbell, in an excellent speech, after which, Mr. Campbell responded, and gave an account of his stewardship, which was well received, and unanimously endorsed by the mass meeting. Mr. Campbell spoke three quarters of an hour. After his oration, he was received with a cordial handshake by the Lehighians, who had supported him for re-election; and many who have heretofore belonged to the Democratic party. Mr. Campbell's course in Congress has been satisfactory, and he will be re-turned by an overwhelming majority. The opposition to him will be small indeed.

Cincinnati Gazette.

KANSAS—WHO OCCUPY THE TERRITORY?—Kansas is swarming with emigrants—not, as predicted, with slaveholders, carrying their "property" from a profitable to an unprofitable soil; but with men who are to be the fathers of a new nation, with sun and sea in hand, and their wives and children, and their implements of industry, to lay the foundation for a flourishing free State. Hon. Eli Thayer of Worcester, Massachusetts, who appears to be a sort of general agent of the Anti-Nebraska Aid Society, says that "not a slaveholder in Kansas has as yet moved his slaves into Kansas."

Colombia South Carolina.

KANSAS TERRITORY.—An enthusiastic correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledge*, who has just made a tour through the new Territories, writes at the next Congress, "There will be an application for admission into the Union as a sovereign State; to which the *Journal of Commerce* adds a further prediction, namely, 'that she will be a free State as certain as anything future.'

OUR MONTHLY LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

No. IV.
THE CAUCASUS AND ARMENIA.
(In continuation of the series entitled Slavery in Russia.)

LONDON, August 1854.

The mountainous range of the Caucasus occupies the isthmus lying between the Black and Caspian seas—the former enclosing it on the western side; the latter, on the eastern. On the south, the river Araxes—the modern Aras—separates it from Persia and Armenia; on the north, it is divided by the wide steppes of the Donets, which flows into the Sea of Azov, and by the Terek. The Caucasus is the home of the ancients, and by the Turks. The name of the Caucasus chain, from Anapa, on the Black Sea, to Bakon, on the Caspian, is 600 English miles; but its breadth is only thirty leagues. If the inferior Caucasus—that is, Armenia in Armenia—is to be reckoned, the distance between the two great mountain ranges is 1,200 miles.

The Karaim Jews principally live in the provinces of Erivan and Akhalik, and assert their descent, pure and unmixed, from the tribe of Judah, which was led into Babylon. But Haxthausen refers to another section of the Caucasus.

"In the district of Darbend," says that writer, "there is said to be a seat of Jews, named Uriani, who embraced Christianity, but with difficulty, relinquishing their observance of the Jewish law in its full extent. They keep holy only the Sabbath day, and observe the commandments of the Law, following the example of Christ, whom they acknowledge as the Messiah, and who likewise enjoined obedience to the Law. It is said that they claim to be a remnant of the tribe of Benjamin, who, during or after the captivity, moved from the land of the Israelites to the Caucasus, separating it from Persia and Armenia; and that they are the descendants of the Israelites who, in the time of the birth of Christ, they assert, were numbered among the Messianic, and who, like us, enjoined obedience to the Law. 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WASHINGTON, D. C.

GERRIT SMITH TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Washington, August 7, 1854.

To My Constituents:—To the end, that you might have ample time to look around you for my successor, I apprised you some weeks ago, of my intention to resign my seat in Congress, at the close of the present session; and, to inform you, that I have fulfilled this intention.

The session ended, to-day; and, to-day, I have sent to the Secretary of State, at Albany, the necessary evidence of my actual resignation.

I take this occasion for saying, that I am happy to learn of your favorable regard for my general course in Congress; and that I am sorry, though not surprised, to learn, that there are some things in it, with which a few—perhaps, more than a few—of you are dissatisfied.

And, now, since I have adverted to this dissatisfaction, it seems proper to say more. How much more? Shall I but add the simple declaration, that, concerning the things with which you are dissatisfied, I did what I thought to be right?

To stop there would not be sufficiently respectful to you. You are entitled to my reasons—to, at least, the principal of them—for this part of my official conduct; and, I add, that I am not to be impeded in giving them, if you should fail to satisfy you. Nay, I am not to be so vain, as to suppose, that it is possible to render sound and satisfying reasons for all the numerous things, which I have said and done, in Congress. That a life, always so full of errors, before my coming to Congress, was to be entirely empty of them, whilst in Congress, was not to be expected, either by my constituents, or by myself.

I have, always, suffered, very greatly and very unjustly, in your esteem, because the world has always persisted in judging me, by the light of its own, instead of the man's consistency, he must be tried and condemned; and to try his integrity even, he must to no small extent, be tried by himself—by his own beliefs and deeds, by his own life, both speculative and practical.

I noticed strictures upon almost the very first sentence of my very first speech in Congress, which taught me, that my official, no more than my private, life, was to be exempt from the injustice to which I have, here, alluded. It so happened, that I began that speech with expressions of civility toward those around me, and my self. No sooner was the speech in print than many abolitionists complained of my courtesy to slaveholders; and insisted, that I had been guilty of making light of the radical differences between slavery and abolition—between slaveholders and abolitionists. Assuming as they did, that I was but "a fine old abolitionist," they further, and very naturally, asserted, that I stood up to make that speech, to go into the scheme to prevent the majority from bringing the House to a vote on the Nebraska bill. I will, however, before leaving this subject, advert to the fact, that for refusing to go into this scheme—into this physical struggle, which I might rather say, glared upon his observation, as he did, in the course of our conversation respecting this disgraceful scene, that he had witnessed shameful disorder in the British Parliament. Nevertheless, his politeness and kindness did not relieve me of my deep mortification.

But, I shall, perhaps, be told, that were it, or defence, of my grounds for refusing, an hour or more, during that evening of sad recollections. The drunkenness was perceived by him, as well as by myself. I might rather say, it glared upon his observation, as he did, in the course of our conversation respecting this disgraceful scene, that he had witnessed shameful disorder in the British Parliament. Nevertheless, his politeness and kindness did not relieve me of my deep mortification.

It so happened, that Lord Elgin, the Governor of Canada, sat by my side, for

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